

THE MARYLAND GAZETTE

Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.

TUESDAY, May 19, 1747.

To the WRITER that subscribes himself *Q in the Corner*.

S. I. R.

PRESUME, from the drole character you have assumed, that you expect to be answered in a drole a manner: But I shall be very serious; for the subject is of too much importance to us all, to be treated ludicrously.

You admit that our Staple loudly calls for a regulation, to destroy the trashy Tobacco; and do not deny that an Inspecting Law would be attended with that consequence; but affirm that a Burning Law would have the same effect: Now if it should appear to be a scheme that cannot be executed without great injustice, and that even then it would be impossible to destroy the Trash by it; I hope you will acknowledge that an Inspecting Law is absolutely necessary.

One hundred and fifty pounds of Trash, you say, is as much as is generally made by a taxable; and, in another place, that 1500*l.* of Tobacco is a good crop for one man. From these premises it follows, that all the Trash annually made cannot amount to above the tenth part of that which is merchantable. Yet it is certain, that the Tobacco made by such as do not ship it, but lay it out in the country, does contain a fourth or fifth part Trash; which is 300*l.* for every taxable that cures 1500*l.* of good Tobacco. Of this the merchants and factors are well convinced, from their own experience; otherwise they would not be so willing, as they generally seem to be, to strike off, after a Law to destroy the Trash, or (which would answer the same purpose) to prevent it's being exported, the fourth or fifth part of the debts before due to them. To say that the value of the Tobacco will increase in a greater proportion after it is cleared of the Trash, than it will decrease in quantity, and that creditors ought to make a deduction on that account, is an argument that can have no manner of weight with them; as it would hold equally strong for clipping of debts upon a fiat of the commodity, either before or after a regulation for preventing any filth to be mixed with it.

From the idea you give us of a Burning Law, every taxable that treats Tobacco will be obliged to destroy an equal quantity of Trash: Now if each should be obliged to burn only 150*l.* the half of what is made by such as lay their Tobacco only in the country would still remain; for they make 300*l.* to a taxable, as was before proved from the testimony of the merchants and their factors, who know best. Methinks I hear you cry out, How easy is it to remedy that! it is only compelling each taxable, instead of 150*l.* to burn 300*l.* of Trash. But then this difficulty occurs: Those who ship their Tobacco generally make no more than 150*l.* of Trash to a taxable; and should they be obliged to destroy 300*l.* for every half in a crop, the tenth part of their labour would be consumed by the dreadful flames of this Burning Law.

It is natural to imagine it was in order to guard against such an inconvenience, that a great many persons, as you inform us, have already very wisely furnish'd themselves with great quantities of Trash. But you have another easy remedy at hand for that: It is only burning, you say, a large quantity for the first or second year. So a poor Planter, because he had not as much foresight as those prudent folks you have been telling us of, to furnish himself beforehand with a handsome provision of Trash, may have the greatest part of his crop burnt; for by the large quantity that each taxable is to burn the first or second year, I cannot suppose you mean less than 7 or 800*l.* This was an objection of your own making, and you have surprisingly solved

it: Tho' I really believe you would not have dragged it into open light, out of the darkness it lurked in, if you had chanced to have recollected how dangerous it is for a Conjuror to go about to raise the Devil, without being sure of laying him after he appears.

Again, supposing for arguments sake, those heaps of Trash you speak about have only an imaginary existence, and that a taxable now makes but 150*l.* do you think no more would be yearly made after a Burning Law? Most certainly there would; for every Planter, before accustomed to mix up Trash with his Tobacco, might easily contrive to make enough to burn, without diminishing a single pound of his usual quantity. There are many other obvious objections against your scheme, that must occur to every reader, that will take the pains to consider it. Those I have mentioned sufficiently demonstrate, that this admirable regulation, which you so warmly contend for, would not only miss of it's designed effect, should it be passed into a Law (which Common Sense forbids), but would also be attended with great injustice, and much unnecessary labour in collecting, curing, housing, inspecting, and burning our best manure; which, however, you reckon as a mere trifle of a charge to the inhabitants.

The great concern you express for the poorer sort, than which nothing is more laudable where it is real, deserves particular notice. I have already touched upon it, and am going to give a clearer instance of that noble spirit of benevolence, that animates this wonderful scheme of yours.

The merchants and factors first deliver their goods, before they see the Tobacco they deal for; and in such case there will be always a good many Planters, provided they can make up the quantity, who will never trouble their heads about the quality. The sellers, to be even with them, and in order to avoid continual suits and contentions with their customers, raise the price of their goods in proportion to the Trash that they think they shall receive upon the whole. The honest Planter then perceiving they get no more for the cleanest than their neighbours for the foulest Tobacco, follow their example; in which I apprehend they act very reasonably. Hence it appears, that in all outstanding Tobacco debts, the contracts were virtually, tho' not actually, for a fourth or fifth Trash. Now if what you assert be true, that a Burning Law would totally destroy the Trash, it would be extremely cruel and unjust, in the manner you propose it, without any reduction of the debts. How will therefore you have pleaded the cause of the poorer sort, on whom these debts lie so heavily, and whose advocate you would nevertheless have us believe you to be, I shall leave to their determination.

I MAY take another opportunity to consider your objections against an Inspecting Law, which, in my poor opinion, are still weaker, if possible, than your arguments for a Burning Law; and in the mean time remain, S. I. R.

Your humble Servant,

A PLANTER.

A Copy of a LETTER from a Gentleman in Virginia, to his Friend in Maryland.

S. I. R.

Virginia, April 30, 1747.

A Friend in Maryland acquainting me, that you would be glad to be informed by some person in this Colony, how our Warehouse Law occasions the present scarcity and profusion of Virginia, I will endeavour to make the thing as clear

to you as I can; tho' the way that *Maryland* is now in, is best for us in *Virginia*, for the more trash you send home, the greater the difference appears between our Tobacco and yours, at the market there; and if you sent nothing but trash to market, that would be best of all for us, for the best commodity will always command the best price and the most purchasers.

The advantages of our present regulation are many and great. Our Law, by improving the quality of our Staple, has established its credit and reputation in all foreign markets: It is this that has advanced its value, and given the superiority in trade over you in *Maryland*; whereas your sending home so much trash, both clogs your market, and depreciates the value of your Staple.

Our Law prevents all frauds in the seller here, and this encourages buyers and foreign purchasers to bring their money and cargoes among us, and give our Planters a better Price, when they are satisfied they shall have what they pay for; viz. both good Tobacco, and full weight; and as they carry it home, our Law disables them to defraud the king of his customs, and thereby hinders them from underselling the fair Trader; which practice formerly used to sink the value of the whole stock, all frauds being of pernicious consequence to trade. Our Law gives quick dispatch to the ships; for, instead of the old tedious way of collecting scattering Tobacco all over the country in flats, they can now load their ships by sloop-loads at a time, made ready to take on board without any further trouble; for such Tobacco and such dispatch, the buyer can afford to give the Planter a good price, in money or goods, as his occasions require: And this is not only true in theory, but is moreover confirmed by experience and undeniable matter of fact, which is the strongest evidence, and fully answers all the plausible fine-spun objections of over fruitful heads to the contrary; for, before the Law, our Tobacco would scarce sell for cash at any rate, but now a Planter may have 14. per cent for his whole crop, or a proportionable price in goods; the price has not been less than this in market time since the Law was made, it immediately occasioned Tobacco to rise, and still continues it a commodity of great value. Before the Law was made, if the shippers got 3. per hoghead, it was then thought a middling price; but now, even since the French war, 6. per hoghead is thought but a middling price. The charges of executing the Inspection is but trifling; for in the first place, the poor Planter that sells his Tobacco in the country, pays nothing at all; the merchant that exports it pays all, and he is at much less expence than formerly; the money he brings to clear the Inspection remains in the country, and circulates from hand to hand; so that now the current cash of the Colony is many thousand pounds more, than it was before the Law was made.

Formerly a poor Planter's credit extended no farther than he was known, which gave the merchant that purchased in his neighbourhood a great advantage over him, as knowing he must either sell his Tobacco to him, or not sell at all; but now the Planter may carry his whole crop in his pocket, and his Notes will give him credit wherever Tobacco is in greatest demand. The very circulation of the Notes in the country is a great advantage to the people, for perhaps they will pass from one to another fifty times before they return to the Inspector again; which is vastly preferable to the old slovenly way of paying small debts with bags and steel yards; and every year the whole crop of Tobacco is turned into a new set of Notes. Our Planters are now got into such a method, that they make as much good Tobacco, as they used to make good and bad before the Law was made. Thus the value and superiority of our Staple arose from the superior goodness of our manufacture since the Law; and indeed, experience has furnish'd us with repeated examples, that good Tobacco has been sold in the worst and lowest times, at a good living price. I am,

S I R, Your most obedient. &c.

H A G U E, January 4, O. S.

IT is confirmed from Petersburg, that the court has prohibited the commerce which the English, and other foreign merchants, carried on to Persia by Caravans.

February 9. M. de Macranas, minister plenipotentiary from the king of Spain to the conferences at Breda, is invested with such power, as to exempt him from the necessity of sending couriers to his court, for the approbation of any thing which may be agreed on.

Constantinople, Decem. 28. The Plague continues to make great ravages in this capital, and begins to spread in the quarters of the Europeans. The French ambassador's purveyor is dead of this distemper, and several of the Venetian ambassador's domestics are attacked with it. The ministers have shut up their palaces, and all intercourse between them is entirely laid aside.

Petersburg, Jan. 17. The court has delivered to the secretary of the Prussian embassy, an answer to the memorial presented some time ago, demanding the emperor's accession to the treaties of Breslau and Dresden: which answer contains in substance, "That the emperor will always take a real pleasure in shewing the king of Prussia how much she is inclined to oblige his Prussian majesty; but as to what relates to the renewal of the guarantee of the duchy of Silesia, she thinks this matter is sufficiently secured by the engagements subsisting between the two courts, which her Imperial majesty will always perform with the utmost exactness, &c."

ANNAPOLIS.

Last Thursday Mr. Christopher Lowndes, of *Blacksburg*, Merchant, was married to Miss *Elizabeth Taylor* (third Daughter to the Hon. *Benjamin Taylor*, Esq;) an agreeable young Lady, with a good Fortune.

The General Assembly of this Province, which were to have met on Friday last, by reason of the Hon. Speaker's not coming to Town 'till late in the Evening, did not meet 'till Saturday; when his Excellency *Samuel Ogle*, Esq; Governor, opened the Session with the following Speech:

Gentlemen of the Upper and Lower Houses of Assembly,

I TOOK this Opportunity of meeting you in Assembly, according to your Prorogation, as I thought it would not only be agreeable to yourselves, but to the Satisfaction of the People of *Maryland* in general, to have the Assistance of the Legislature at this Time, when our Staple of Tobacco, and consequently every other Branch of our Trade, is in so very low and languishing a Condition.

AND I have the greater Hopes that something may be done for the public Good, as our Neighbours of *Virginia* have shewn us very plainly, that Tobacco may be made a very valuable Commodity; and as their Inspection Law has now stood a Tryal of many Years, and been improved from time to time, to the general Satisfaction of all Parties, it may perhaps be more prudent in us, to follow their Example, in what has been already tried, and found by Experience to succeed; than to go upon any uncertain Experiments of our own, however promising they may appear; especially as our former Laws, for limiting the Number of Planters, and burning our Trash, proved so very ineffectual for the Purpose intended.

BUT whatever Method you may think proper to proceed in, you may be assured of my Readiness to do every Thing in my Power, to help you to overcome all Difficulties, in this, or in any Thing else, that may be proposed for the Happiness and Prosperity of the Province.

AND I flatter myself, you are met together with the same good Disposition on your Part; and that you will readily and cheerfully give all the Assistance to the Government, that can be reasonably expected of you, in such Things as the Duty of my Station will always oblige me to recommend to you in a particular Manner, the principal of which is a Provision of Arms and Ammunition for the Defence of the Province; and I hope you will think it the more necessary at this Time of real and imminent Danger, as the Legislature found themselves obliged to distribute so great a Part of the Arms, that had been provided for ourselves, to the Forces that were raised here for his Majesty's Service; and the impossibility of providing them any where but out of our Magazine, shews how dangerous it might be to us, to have them to look for upon any sudden Emergency.

IF any Thing further occurs to me, during the Course of your Proceedings, I shall communicate it to you; in the mean time, you may be assured, that so Man in the Province is more sincerely inclined to promote the Prosperity of it than myself; and that I will make it my constant Rule, never to propose any Thing to you as Governor, that I shall not think for the Good of the Country as a Planter.

To his Excellency SAMUEL OGLE, Esq; Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the Province of Maryland;
The humble ADDRESS of the Upper House of Assembly.

May it please your Excellency,

WE return your Excellency our most hearty Thanks for your affectionate and obliging Speech, at the Opening of this Session; and we embrace this Opportunity to congratulate you, on your Return to the Government of this Province, and your own and Family's safe Arrival in it.

Your Excellency has shown your great Regard for the Country, in recommending to our Consideration the deplorable Condition it is reduced to, by the low Price our Staple, Tobacco, now bears, and in pointing out to us a Method, whereby it may certainly be amended.

We are convinced, that the most rational Way of improving and securing any Export, is by keeping up the Credit of the Commodity at the Places it is exported to; and that if we can effectually prevent our Trash Tobacco being sent to Market, our Rivals will cease to have any Advantage over us; and therefore we will exert our utmost Endeavours to attain that End.

We cannot think that any of these Ways, which by Experience we have already found to be ineffectual, will now answer better than they have done heretofore; and the Success which the Virginians have had by their Inspection Law, shews us very plainly, that Tobacco may be made a very valuable Commodity, and marks out to us the Method of doing it, which Method is plain and easy in the Execution.

We are met together with a thorough Resolution, to do every Thing in our Power to promote the general Happiness and Security, and shall most cheerfully contribute, on our Parts, towards providing Arms and Ammunition, which, in this Time of real and imminent Danger, must appear to every Body to be more than ordinarily necessary, for the Defence of the Province.

Nothing could be more agreeable to us, than the Assurance you have been pleased to give us, of your Readiness to do every Thing in your Power, to overcome all Difficulties to any Thing that may be proposed for the Happiness and Prosperity of the Province, and of your being sincerely inclined to promote its Interest. And as we are convinced that you have communicated to us the real Sentiments of your Heart, and promised no more than you are determined to perform; so we flatter ourselves, that Maryland will receive solid and lasting Advantages from your Administration.

B. TASSER, President.

The Governor's ANSWER.

Gentlemen of the Upper House of Assembly,

I Return you my hearty Thanks for your kind and affectionate Address, and nothing gives me more Pleasure at this time than the certain Knowledge I have of the Sincerity of your Professions, in every Thing that relates to the Welfare of the Province; and you may depend upon my heartily concurring with you, in every Measure that may help to establish our Trade and Prosperity, upon the most sure and lasting Foundation.

SAM. OGLE.

To his Excellency SAMUEL OGLE, Esq; Governor of Maryland;

The humble ADDRESS of the House of DELEGATES of the said Province.

May it please your Excellency,

WE very gladly embrace this Opportunity, of congratulating yours and Family's safe Arrival amongst us, and return your Excellency our hearty Thanks for your kind Speech at the Opening of this Session.

THE Welfare and common Security of the Province demand our utmost Attention, and we shall, in the Course of our Deliberations, consider what may be most conducive to the public Good; and promote it in every Respect accordingly; nor are we without Hopes of succeeding therein, from the kind Assurances you have been pleased to give us, of your sincere Inclinations to advance the Happiness and Prosperity of the Province, and of making it your constant Rule never to propose any thing to us as Governor, that you shall not think for the Good of the Country as a Planter.

EDWARD STILES, Speaker.

The Governor's ANSWER.

Gentlemen of the Lower House of Assembly,

I Am very much obliged to you for your kind Address, and shall be glad of every Opportunity of giving you the clearest Proof of the Sincerity of my Inclinations, to promote the Happiness and Prosperity of the Province.

SAM. OGLE.

Custom House, ANNAPOLIS, Cleared,
Sloop Essex, Thomas Norris, for Virginia.

In Page 1, Column 2, of our last, for August read April.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALL Persons indebted to the Printer of this GAZETTE, for one Year or more, would much oblige him if they would contrive to make Payment, to enable him to comply with that sacred Injunction, Rom. xiii. 2. *Owe no Man any thing, but to love one another.*

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE,
(For Bills of Exchange, Gold or Silver, Paper Money, or heavy Tobacco.)

ON Monday the 2d of June, at the House of the Subscriber, the following Things; viz. a choice Parcel of Cattle and Hogs, Pewter of all sorts, Tables, a good Desk, Pots and Pot Racks, a Cyder-Mill, and Cyder-Casks, Steelyards, Scales and Weights, Stone Bottles, Quart ditto; Hides tann'd and untann'd, a Cart and Horses, with sundry other Things too tedious here to mention. The sale will begin at 10 of the Clock in the Forenoon.

HARRISON LANE.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE,
On Monday the 22d of June, by the Subscriber, at her Plantation near South River, for Current Money,

THE House and Lots in London-Town, lately belonging to William Wootten deceased; as also some Stock, and Household Goods. The Sale to begin at 12 o'Clock.

ELIZABETH WOOTTON.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE,
On Saturday the 4th of July, at Lower-Marlborough in Calvert County, for the Advantage of Missions John Buchannan and Richard Molineaux, Merchants in London,

THE late Dwelling-House of Mr. William Hardie, at one End of which is a Store, a good Cellar, and a Garden; Likewise a Tract of Wood Land at Hall's Creek, containing about 30 Acres, to supply the said House with Fire-Wood. Also to be Sold, a Lot near the said House.

JAMES RUSSELL,
DAVID ARNOLD.

TO be Sold by the Subscriber, at his Store in Annapolis, a choice parcel of European and India Goods, by Wholesale, at 25 per Cent. advance upon the first Cost, for good Bills of Exchange.

JAMES RICHARD.

May 6, 1747.

ON the 21st Instant, a Fair will be held in Prince-George's County, near Mr. Kennedy Farrell's at Rock Creek, in Mr. Henry Wright Crabb's old Field.

On the first Day, will be run for, by any Horse, Mare or Gelding, a Prize of Ten Pounds Currency.

On the Second Day, a Prize of Six Pounds, like Money; and none to be excepted but the winning Horse of the first Day.

And on the third Day, a Prize of Four Pounds like Money; the two winning Horses only excepted.

The Horses are to run three Heats, two Miles each Heat, and to carry 120 Weight. The Horses to be entered with Mr. Farrell, the Morning of the Race, Paying as many Shillings as Pounds are Run for, each Day. The Distance two Yards.

All Differences and Disputes, if any arise, to be determined by

THOMAS OWING,
H. W. CRABB.

To be Rented, or Leased,

FOR a Term not exceeding Five Years, the House and Improvements where Dr. Samuel Preston Moore lately dwelt, near London-Town; with about 45 Acres of Land, on which there is a good Orchard. For the Conditions, enquire of
RICHARD MOORE.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDOR,

ON Thursday the 21st of this Instant May, at the House of Mrs. Fraser, the Sign of the *Indian King*, in Annapolis, sundry very likely Negro Men, one of them a good Cooper and House-Carpenter: Also a Woman and two Children. They may be view'd at the said House, any time after 12 o'Clock on the Day of Sale.

To be SOLD by the Subscriber, extraordinary Cheap for ready Money,

A Sloop of about 12 Tons burthen, well found and in good Repair: Now lying in the Town-Dock, at Annapolis, where she may be viewed at any Time. THOMAS FLEMING.

To be SOLD,

A TRACT of Land, called *Nicholson's Manor*, laid out for 4200 Acres (belonging to the Heirs of William Nicholson deceased), lying in the Forest of Baltimore County, about 24 Miles from Baltimore-Town, on Patuxent River, and about the same Distance from a good Landing on Gunpowder River: There is a fine Branch runs through it, adjoining to which is a good deal of low rich Meadow-Ground, which may be brought to great Perfection with little Expence; it is well situated for raising Stock, there being a great Range of Barrens back of it.

Any Person inclinable to purchase the aforesaid Tract of Land, may, by applying to the Subscriber at West River, examine the Title, and know the Terms of Sale.

JOHN GALLOWAY.

Upper-Marlborough, in Maryland, April 24.

RAN away, about the Beginning of February last, a certain *Basil Bragbear*, lately a languishing Prisoner in Prince-George's County Goal for Debt: who having prevailed on his Creditors to give him Time to work out his Debts, did indent himself to the Subscribers a Servant, in Trust for his said Creditors, until the Produce of his Labour should do the same; which he might have done in few Years, if he would have minded his Business, as he is by Trade a very good Carpenter. He is a lively brisk looking Man, of a middle Stature; his Cloathing is uncertain. In order to prevent to great a Rogue, and others by his Example, escaping, a Reward of Ten Pounds Gold, or Fifteen Pounds Paper-Currency, shall be paid to any Person that will apprehend the said *Basil Bragbear*, and bring him to either of the Subscribers,

JOHN COOKS,
JOSEPH BELT, junior,
JOHN HERBURN.

N. B. He went over Patuxent, and is supposed to be gone to the back Parts of Virginia.

To be SOLD by Way of Auction,

ON Friday the 22d Day of May, at 4 o'Clock in the Afternoon, a very good Sloop, 35 Feet Keel, and 15 Feet Beam; carries 45 Hogheads of Tobacco, is deck'd, and well found in Rigging and Ground-Tackle; as may be seen by the Inventory, any Time before the Sale, at the House of Mr. Samuel Middleton in Annapolis, or on board the said Sloop lying in the Dock.

DAVID ROSS, for
DANIEL CAMPBELL.

London-Town April 11, 1747.

To be SOLD by the Subscriber,

ONE Thousand or 1200 Bushels of Indian Corn, all at one Landing, fit for Shipping directly; for Price enquire of
RICHARD MOORE.

TO BE SOLD,

THE House and Lot where *Edward Rumsey* lately dwelt, in Annapolis. Enquire of
RICHARD MOORE.

THE LATIN and GREEK Languages, Taught by THOMAS CRADOCK, Rector of St. Thomas Parish, Baltimore County, who both Teaches and Boards young Gentlemen at Twenty Pounds Currency a Year.

April 21, 1747.

RUN away from the Subscriber, near Upper-Marlborough, a Servant Man named *Jaba Silver*; he is a short, thick, well-looking Fellow, between 30 and 40 Years of Age, with short brown Hair; and is a Carpenter by Trade. He had on when he went away a Leather Jacket, Breeches, two brown Shirts, one white ditto, and a good Felt Hat.

Whoever secures the said servant, so as his Master may have him again, shall have Four Pounds Reward, besides what the Law allows.

MEREDITH DAVES.

To be SOLD, for Bills of Exchange, Current Money, Gold, or Tobacco, the following Tracts of Land in Prince-George's County, viz.

PART of one Tract called *Hermitage*, containing eight hundred and seventy three Acres.

One other Tract called *Poplar Neck and Addition*, containing 400 Acres.

Also part of one other Tract called *Heflin's Folly*, containing 100 Acres.

And likewise three Lots in *Nottingham*.

All Persons inclinable to purchase, may treat with the Subscriber in St. Mary's County, or at the City of Annapolis.

G. FLATER.

JUST IMPORTED by James Johnson, and to be Sold by the Subscriber, at his Store in Annapolis, for ready Pay, at reasonable Rates, in Paper Money, Gold, or Bills of Exchange.

GREAT variety of European and India Goods, by Wholesale or Retail.

ROBERT SWAN.

LATELY IMPORTED from LONDON, and to be Sold by Wholesale, by the Subscriber in Annapolis, for Bills of Exchange, or Paper Currency, the following Goods, viz.

OSNABRIGS, coarse Linnens, Calicoes, Cottons, Flannels, Kerseys, Half-thicks, Iron Ware; 8d. 10d. and 20d. Nails, Bed-cords, Corks, Hats coarse and fine, Mens and Womens Stockings, Callimancoes, Tammyes, Saddles, Rugs and Blankets, Gunpowder and Shot, Pewter, Mens and Womens Shoes, ditto Gloves, Sisters coarse and fine; also Lacyery, Haberdashery, Grocery, and Stationary Wares.

JOHN LOMAS.

N. B. A good House and Lot in Annapolis, to be Sold, Enquire of the said *Jaba Lemas*.

Annapolis March 23, 1746-7.

THE Subscriber, intending to depart this Province for Great-Britain with all Convenient Speed; is desirous to settle Accounts with all Persons that have any Dealings with him.

PATRICK CARAGH.

N. B. The Subscriber has a parcel of *London Crown* Coins, to dispose of, at reasonable Rates, of the following sizes, 12 inches by 10, 11 by 9, 10 by 8, 6 by 4, and Quares.

THE Commissioners of the Paper-Currency Office, desire all Persons, that have Bonds dated in the Year 1735 to come and take up, or renew the same: And all those that have Interest due on their Bonds, are required to pay the same Yearly, as it becomes due; or they must Expect to be dealt with according to Law.

The Commissioners will attend at the Office every Wednesday, By Order of the Commissioners,

RICHARD DORSEY, Clerk of the Paper Cur. Office.

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